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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF OREGON
PENDLETON DIVISION

OREGON FIREARMS FEDERATION, INC.,
et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

TINA KOTEK, et al.,

Defendants,

and

Case No. 2:22-cv-01815-IM (lead case)
3:22-cv-01859-IM (trailing case)
3:22-cv-01862-IM (trailing case)
3:22-cv-01869-IM (trailing case)

**DEFENDANTS' RESPONSE TO
PLAINTIFFS' FIRST SET OF
REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION**

OREGON ALLIANCE FOR GUN SAFETY,	
	Intervenor-Defendant.
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MARK FITZ, et al.,	
	Plaintiffs,
	v.
ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM, et al.,	
	Defendants.
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KATERINA B. EYRE, et al.,	
	Plaintiffs,
	v.
ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM, et al.,	
	Defendants,
	and
OREGON ALLIANCE FOR GUN SAFETY,	
	Intervenor-Defendant.
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DANIEL AZZOPARDI, et al.,	
	Plaintiffs,
	v.
ELLEN F. ROSENBLUM, et al.,	
	Defendants.

Defendants Tina Kotek, Ellen F. Rosenblum, and Casey Coddling, in their official capacities (collectively, “Defendants”) respond to Plaintiffs’ First Set of Requests for Admissions¹ as follows:

¹ Plaintiffs in all four of the consolidated cases above have propounded, and the parties have agreed to, joint discovery requests to Defendants.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 3: Please admit that as of December 8, 2022, the State of Oregon was not prepared to process or issue any permits to purchase under the permit-to-purchase scheme set up by Measure 114.

RESPONSE: Defendants incorporate their general objections as set out above. Defendants further object to the request as vague and ambiguous, including as to “the State of Oregon.” The State of Oregon is not a party to this lawsuit, nor is it a defined term in these requests. Defendants further object that the “State of Oregon” is vague and ambiguous as to whether it refers to the state as a whole, to the governments within Oregon, or just to the departments, boards, and agencies of the state.

Subject to and without waiving these objections, defendants respond as follows:

Admitted, for the reasons set forth in Assistant Attorney General Brian Marshall’s letter to the Court dated December 4, 2022. (ECF No. 34.)

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 4: Please admit that the State of Oregon has not yet funded or set up the systems required to administer the permitting scheme described in Measure 114.

RESPONSE: Defendants incorporate their general objections as set out above. Defendants further object to the request as vague and ambiguous, including as to “the State of Oregon.” The State of Oregon is not a party to this lawsuit, nor is it a defined term in these Requests. Defendants further object that the “State of Oregon” is vague and ambiguous as to whether it refers to the state as a whole, to the governments within Oregon, or just to the departments, boards, and agencies of the state. Defendants interpret the “State of Oregon” to mean defendants. Defendants further object that “systems” is ambiguous. Defendants interpret “systems” to mean the computer programs and equipment Oregon State Police will use to meet its responsibilities under Measure 114.

Subject to and without waiving these objections, defendants respond as follows: Denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 5: Please admit that no existing firearm safety courses in the State of Oregon comply with Measure 114’s requirements.

RESPONSE: Defendants incorporate their general objections as set out above.

Defendants object that “firearm safety courses in the State of Oregon [that] comply with Measure 114’s requirements” is ambiguous as it is unclear whether the request seeks information about courses that comply with *some* or *all* of Measure 114’s requirements. Defendants interpret the request to seek information about firearms safety courses that comply with all the requirements, including the in-person demonstration component in Measure 114 § 4(8)(c)(D). Defendants further object to the request as requiring information outside of defendants’ possession, custody, or control. Local law enforcement officials have stated that they intend to certify instructors and firearm safety courses. (*See, e.g.*, Kevin Campbell Dep. at Tr. 67:13-16 (“The role that is the requirement of [local] law enforcement is to certify the training, whether that’s the written training or the in-person training or trainers have to be certified by law enforcement.”); *see also id.* at Tr. 55:16-56:9; Jason Myers Dep. at Tr. 49:5-14 (“Ultimately, it will be up to the local officials to determine what they’re going to do, whether that’s an agency, their own agency, or certifying instructors outside of that. I think it will be a local decision, and that’s one of the recommendations that they would employ.”).) To that end, the Oregon Association of Chiefs of Police and the Oregon State Sheriffs Association have created a workgroup tasked with creating a process for certifying instructors. (Second Decl. of Jason Myers (Dkt. 37) ¶ 10 (“OSSA and representatives of the Oregon Chiefs of Police have met to work on creating a process for the in-person demonstration of the applicant’s ability to lock, load, unload, fire and store a firearm.”).) Accordingly, defendants’ response is limited to solely their own knowledge and does not encompass knowledge held by the local law enforcement that intends to certify firearms courses.

Subject to and without waiving these objections, defendants respond as follows:

Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 6: Please admit that the State of Oregon has not certified any existing firearm safety courses in the State of Oregon as compliant with Measure 114’s requirements.

RESPONSE: Defendants incorporate their general objections as set out above.

Defendants object that “firearm safety courses in the State of Oregon as compliant with

Measure 114's requirements" is ambiguous as it is unclear whether the request seeks information about courses that comply with *some* or *all* of Measure 114's requirements. Defendants interpret the request to seek information about firearms safety courses that comply with all the requirements, including the in-person demonstration component in Measure 114 § 4(8)(c)(D). Defendants further object that "State or Oregon" is vague and ambiguous. The State of Oregon is not a party to this lawsuit, nor is it a defined term in these requests, and Measure 114 § 4(8)(a) provides that any law enforcement agency may certify a firearms training course or class. Defendants interpret the "State of Oregon" to mean defendants.

Subject to and without waiving these objections, Defendants respond as follows:

Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 7: Please admit that no existing firearm safety courses in the State of Oregon includes certified live-fire training.

RESPONSE: Defendants incorporate their general objections as set out above. Defendants object that "certified live-fire training" is ambiguous; Measure 114 does refer to "certified live-fire training." Defendants interpret "certified live-fire training" to mean the in-person demonstration component described in Measure 114 § 4(8)(c)(D). Defendants further object to the request as requiring information outside of Defendants' possession, custody, or control. Local law enforcement officials have stated that they intend to certify instructors and firearm safety courses. (*See, e.g.*, Kevin Campbell Dep. at Tr. 67:13-16 ("The role that is the requirement of [local] law enforcement is to certify the training, whether that's the written training or the in-person training or trainers have to be certified by law enforcement."); *see also* Tr. 55:16-56:9; Jason Myers Dep. at Tr. 49:5-14 ("Ultimately, it will be up to the local officials to determine what they're going to do, whether that's an agency, their own agency, or certifying instructors outside of that. I think it will be a local decision, and that's one of the recommendations that they would employ.")). To that end, the Oregon Association of Chiefs of Police and the Oregon State Sheriffs Association have created a workgroup tasked with creating a process for certifying instructors. (Second Decl. of Jason Myers (Dkt. 37) ¶ 10 ("OSSA and representatives of the Oregon Chiefs of Police have met to work on creating a process for the in-

person demonstration of the applicant's ability to lock, load, unload, fire and store a firearm.”).) Accordingly, defendants' response is limited to solely their own knowledge and does not encompass knowledge held by the local law enforcement that intends to certify live-fire training instructors.

Subject to and without waiving these objections, defendants respond as follows:

Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 8: Please admit that firearm magazines that hold more than 10 rounds of ammunition are commonly owned and typically possessed by millions of Americans for lawful purposes, including self-defense.

RESPONSE: Defendants incorporate their general objections as set out above. Defendants object to the request as vague and ambiguous, including as to “commonly owned” and “typically possessed.” Defendants object to the request as requiring information outside of defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants object to the request as seeking information not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of relevant evidence. Defendants object that the request is compound. Defendants object that the request seeks information outside their possession, custody, or control.

Subject to and without waiving these objections, defendants respond as follows:
Admitted that magazines that hold more than 10 rounds of ammunition are owned and possessed by millions of Americans; otherwise, denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 9: Please admit that more than one million firearm magazines that hold more than 10 rounds of ammunition are owned by Americans.

RESPONSE: Defendants incorporate their general objections as set out above. Defendants further object to the request as requiring information outside of defendants' possession, custody, or control. Defendants object to the request as seeking information not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of relevant evidence.

Subject to and without waiving these objections, defendants respond as follows:
Admitted.

Subject to and without waiving these objections, defendants respond as follows:

Admitted that there are occasions on which the OSP does not immediately determine whether a purchaser is disqualified from completing a purchase; otherwise denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 18: Please admit that the Oregon State Police, upon receipt of a request of a gun dealer for a criminal history record check, does not notify the gun dealer within 30 minutes of the request of the gun dealer whether the purchaser is qualified or unqualified to purchase a firearm.

RESPONSE: Defendants incorporate their general objections as set out above. Defendants further object to the request as ambiguous, as it is unclear whether the request is seeking an admission that OSP *never* notifies the dealer within 30 minutes or OSP *sometimes* does not notify the dealer within 30 minutes. Defendants interpret the request to mean OSP sometimes does not notify the dealer within 30 minutes. Defendants further object to the request as not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of information relevant to any claim or defense.

Subject to and without waiving these objections, Defendants respond as follows:

Admitted that OSP sometimes does not notify the dealer within 30 minutes; otherwise denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 19: Please admit that for every request in the past twelve months, the Oregon State Police has not notified a gun dealer within two business days after receipt of a request of a gun dealer whether a purchaser of a firearm is qualified or unqualified to purchase a firearm.

RESPONSE: Defendants incorporate their general objections as set out above. Defendants further object to the request as ambiguous and unclear with respect to sentence structure, whether it is addressing background check requests, and which gun dealers it is referring to. Defendants interpret the request as: “Please admit that in the last twelve months, OSP has never notified a gun dealer about the results of a background check request within two days.”

Subject to and without waiving these objections, defendants respond as follows: Denied.

admit involving legal questions must be connected to the facts of the case, courts do not permit ‘hypothetical’ questions within requests for admission.”).

Defendants will not respond to this request.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 22: Please admit that the transmission system (described in paragraph 4 of the February 6, 2023, Declaration of Commander Rebecca David) that allows local law enforcement departments to transmit fingerprints electronically is not ready.

RESPONSE: Defendants incorporate their general objections as set out above. Defendants further object that this is unclear what portion of Commander David’s declaration the request refers to; defendants interpret the request to refer to the sentence “OSP is working with a technology vendor to allow local law enforcement departments to transmit fingerprints electronically.”

Subject to and without waiving these objections, defendants respond as follows:
Admitted.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 23: Please admit that Oregon police officers commonly carry weapons with magazines that would be illegal under Measure 114 if held by ordinary citizens.

RESPONSE: Defendants incorporate their general objections as set out above. Defendants object that this is an improper request that does not relate to facts or the application of law to facts, as required by FRCP 36(a)(1)(A). Defendants object that the request is an incomplete hypothetical that cannot be answered based on the information supplied in the request and known to defendants. *Friedman v. Godiva Chocolatier, Inc.*, No. 09CV977-L BLM, 2010 WL 4009660, at *2 (S.D. Cal. Oct. 13, 2010) (“these requests are incomplete hypotheticals and not appropriate requests in this case”); *Morley v. Square, Inc.*, No. 4:10CV2243 SNLJ, 2016 WL 123118, at *3 (E.D. Mo. Jan. 11, 2016) (“Because requests to admit involving legal questions must be connected to the facts of the case, courts do not permit ‘hypothetical’ questions within requests for admission.”). Defendants further object that this request seeks information that is outside defendants’ possession, custody, and control regarding officers who are not employed by defendants. Defendants further object that the request is compound.

on the information supplied in the request and known to defendants. *Friedman v. Godiva Chocolatier, Inc.*, No. 09CV977-L BLM, 2010 WL 4009660, at *2 (S.D. Cal. Oct. 13, 2010) (“these requests are incomplete hypotheticals and not appropriate requests in this case”); *Morley v. Square, Inc.*, No. 4:10CV2243 SNLJ, 2016 WL 123118, at *3 (E.D. Mo. Jan. 11, 2016) (“Because requests to admit involving legal questions must be connected to the facts of the case, courts do not permit ‘hypothetical’ questions within requests for admission.”). Defendants further object that the request does not supply sufficient information from which to respond to the request.

Defendants will not respond to this request.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 31: Please admit that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has not authorized the Oregon State Police to submit fingerprints to run federal fingerprint background checks through the National Instant Background System (NICS) that are required by Ballot Measure 114.

RESPONSE: Defendants incorporate their general objections as set out above.

Subject to and without waiving these objections, defendants respond as follows:

Admitted that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has said it will not process the fingerprint-based background checks required by Measure 114; otherwise denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 32: Please admit that prior to December 8, 2022, natural persons in Oregon were disqualified from purchasing a firearm if they had a felony or misdemeanor conviction where the maximum imprisonment term exceeded one year.

RESPONSE: Defendants incorporate their general objections as set out above.

Defendants object that this is an improper request that does not relate to facts or the application of law to facts, as required by FRCP 36(a)(1)(A). Defendants further object to the request as calling for a pure legal conclusion, which is not permitted by FRCP 36(a)(1). *Pitts v. City of Cuba*, No. 4:10CV00274 ERW, 2012 WL 3765086, at *2 (E.D. Mo. Aug. 30, 2012) (“pure legal conclusions, or the truth of legal conclusions, are outside the scope of requests for admission”). Defendants further object to the request as not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of information relevant to any claim or defense.

Description	Response
National Firearms Commerce and Trafficking Assessment (NFCTA): Crime Gun Intelligence and Analysis, Volume Two, U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (2023), Part V	
National Firearms Commerce and Trafficking Assessment (NFCTA): Crime Gun Intelligence and Analysis, Volume Two, U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (2023), Part VII	
National Firearms Commerce and Trafficking Assessment (NFCTA): Crime Gun Intelligence and Analysis, Volume Two, U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (2023), Volume II (Reference)	

RESPONSE: Defendants incorporate their general objections as set out above.

Defendants further object to the request as premature. Defendants further object to the request as compound, as the request seeks 37 distinct admissions. Defendants further object that the requests are not accompanied by a copy of the documents, as required by FRCP 36(a)(2).

Subject to and without waiving these objections, Defendants respond as follows:
Defendants are willing to confer on and stipulate to the authenticity of proposed trial exhibits closer to the parties' trial date.

DATED: April 14, 2023.

ELLEN ROSENBLUM
ATTORNEY GENERAL
FOR THE STATE OF OREGON

By: *s/Harry B. Wilson*

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